

LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XLII

San Francisco, February 26, 1943

No. 4

Paul R. Porter Statement on Efforts To Bring Agreement in Kaiser Case

As has been previously reported upon, the San Francisco Labor Council recently protested to various government agencies and officials against the action of the National Labor Relations Board in the matter of the Kaiser shipyard cases wherein it is proposed, under charges filed with the Board by a C.I.O. group, that contracts entered into by A.F.L. unions with the Kaiser interests be abrogated and an election held to determine a bargaining agent.

As stated in the minutes of the Labor Council, appearing on another page of this issue, the Labor Council has received a reply to its protest from E. A. McMillan, deputy chairman of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, W.P.B., who stated that Mr. Nelson had asked him to make such reply.

Position of W.L.B.

Mr. McMillan's communication declares: "The position of the War Production Board is best expressed in a statement made by Mr. Paul R. Porter, chief of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Branch of this Division, on January 2, 1943, before the National Labor Relations Board. So that you may fully understand this position, I am inclosing a verbatim copy of Mr. Porter's statement."

A.F.L. Unions Protest

The statement referred to as an inclosure comprises ten closely-typed pages and deals in great detail with the proceedings in which Mr. Porter participated. Its contents can only be summarized here due to space limitation. It will be recalled that representatives of the A.F.L. unions in the case have contended that two members of the National Labor Relations Board had expressed opinions on the Kaiser case, which should bar them from proceeding with the hearing. Reading of the statement by Mr. Porter is convincing that the A.F.L. representatives' contention was not ill-founded. The summary of Mr. Porter's statement follows:

Statement Summarized

Mr. Porter states that sometime during August he learned that the National Labor Relations Board was prepared or was preparing to issue a complaint of unfair labor practices against the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation (a Kaiser plant) on the basis of charges filed by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (C.I.O.). On August 31 he arranged a meeting with officers and counsel of that organization and questioned them in relation to the nature of the charges. Mr. Porter states that inasmuch as the Metal Trades Department of the A.F.L. had then for some eighteen months been in contractual relation with the Kaiser interests, also that the A.F.L. and C.I.O. groups had over a considerable period of time co-operated in stabilizing labor relations in shipbuilding, he urged the C.I.O. representatives "not to undertake a course of action which I believed would lead to serious friction between the two organizations and would interfere with production." Also, he urged that they confer with John P. Frey, president of the A.F.L. Metal Trades Department, in an effort to reach an understanding.

John Green, of the C.I.O. union, agreed to meet with Frey. This meeting was not immediately held

due to Frey having to leave for the Pacific Coast on one occasion and the illness of Green on another.

Mr. Porter next explains in considerable detail the proceedings at meetings which he had arranged between Messrs. Millis and Reilly of the N.L.R.B. and a representative of the Kaiser firm, at which the case in general and the issues involved were discussed. He again emphasized his view of the seriousness of any contest that might arise between the A.F.L. and C.I.O. groups in the shipyards and explained that he was endeavoring to arrange a conference between representatives of the two groups looking to withdrawal of the C.I.O. charges filed with the Board.

Chairman Expresses Opinion

Mr. Porter states that Dr. Millis, the Board chairman, there "declared it to be his opinion that the contract [between Kaiser and the A.F.L. unions] was in violation of the National Labor Relations Act and was therefore invalid. He was supported in this view by Mr. Reilly."

Mr. Morton, of the Kaiser firm, explained at the meeting that the contract had been entered into upon demand of workers then employed at the shipyard and that the A.F.L. was the predominant organization in the industry on the Pacific Coast; further, that the Kaiser companies preferred closed shop agreements, as they led to the most desirable type of labor relationships.

View on Closed Shop Contracts

Board Member Reilly expressed the view, says Mr. Porter, "that closed shop agreements were illegal if entered into with a labor organization which had not been certified by the National Labor Relations Board."

Mr. Morton stated that when the Kaiser Company began operations at its steel plant, about to be opened at Fontana, California, it would be necessary to ne-

(Continued on Page Two)

Conference Strengthens A.F.L. Determination to Maintain 48-Hour Week

President William Green announces that consultation with British labor leaders has strengthened the determination of the American Federation of Labor to resist any attempt to lengthen the work-week in this country beyond forty-eight hours.

His statement came at the conclusion of a two-day conference of the joint committee of the A.F.L. and the British Trade Union Congress, during which representatives of both organizations compared notes on experiences in dealing with war production problems.

Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, who headed the British delegation, revealed that although the work-week has been reduced to an average of fifty-five hours from a "much higher figure," even this figure cannot be sustained "because our workers have reached the fatigue point."

Diminishing Production Returns

He explained that the drain of long hours on the energies of the workers is resulting in diminishing production returns per man-hour, thus making further shortening of the work-week advisable in the interests of efficiency.

It was also brought out during the conferences that the longer work-day there (averaging ten hours) is made necessary by conditions which do not exist here. For instance, there can be no outdoor work in shipyards and other establishments at night because of the blackout. Round-the-clock production, such as is possible in America on a three eight-hour shift basis, is much preferable from the standpoint of production results, as well as the individual worker's health and endurance.

Many vitally important war problems were thoroughly canvassed at the conferences, including manpower, wage policies, taxes, rationing systems and restrictive legislation.

Object to Wage Ceilings

The A.F.L. representatives were deeply impressed by the insistence of the visiting delegates that the British labor movement would "object most strenuously" to wage ceilings.

(Continued on Page Three)

A.F.L. Membership Passes 6,000,000 Mark

For the first time in history, the membership in the American Federation of Labor has topped the 6,000,000 mark, Secretary-Treasurer George Meany announces.

He reported that the total dues-paid A.F.L. membership as of January 31, 1943, was 6,194,382. This is not only the highest figure ever recorded by the A.F.L., but is also the highest mark ever attained by any labor organization in the world.

It represents a membership gain during the first month of this year alone of 252,776; a gain of 1,212,467 since December 31, 1941, and a gain of 3,346,277 dues-paid members since 1937, when the organizations that went over to the C.I.O. were dropped from the Federation's rolls.

Secretary Meany emphasized the fact that the all-time high membership which he announced is

not a claimed or estimated membership, but an official figure based on per capita dues payments appearing on the Federation's books, which are audited periodically. The figures are included in the Federation's financial reports, which are available in public libraries all over the country.

The membership total, Meany further pointed out, does not include a considerable floating and unemployed membership, plus several hundred thousand union workers in the armed forces of the nation who are excused from paying dues during their period of service.

In view of the Federation's expanded organization activities in many fields, its new goal will be 7,000,000 members by the end of 1943, Secretary Meany announced.

GIVE---Red Cross Campaign Opens Next Week---GIVE

Efforts Made by Porter In Kaiser Shipyard Case

(Continued from Page One)

gotiate with the C.I.O. Steel Workers in order to obtain experienced workers.

Board Member Millis stated this course would be in violation of the Labor Relations Act "until such time as a majority of the employees the company expected to hire had been hired and the appropriate bargaining agency had been certified" by the N.L.R.B. Mr. Morton objected to this procedure, saying it was a practical impossibility for the company to know how many employees it eventually might have.

Mr. Morton asked if the contracts were set aside in the Kaiser yards, "Who do we then meet with to settle grievances?"

Board Member Reilly stated that "the Board could not hold an election immediately and that the C.I.O. should have the same opportunity to organize the workers as the A.F.L. had had," and that it would probably be between six months and a year before an election could be held to determine the bargaining union.

Land Expresses Concern

Mr. Porter states that subsequently Admiral Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, called him and urged another meeting with members of the N.L.R.B., at the same time expressing "grave concern" over the effect the Board's pending action might have on production in the Kaiser yards.

Another meeting was arranged with the Board, at which was also present Daniel S. Ring, director of shipyard relations for the Maritime Commission. At this meeting Mr. Ring reminded Board Members Millis and Leiserson "that he had consulted them before the [shipbuilding] stabilization program was undertaken in order to make sure that no action then contemplated by the Maritime Commission, or other government agencies concerned, would be in violation of the National Labor Relations Act."

Proposal by A.F.L. Group

In his statement Mr. Porter next relates that a conference was finally held between Messrs. Frey and Green, respectively of the A.F.L. and C.I.O., at which he (Porter) was present, and at which he expressed the hope that an understanding could be reached.

Frey stated at this conference that he was authorized to propose that the two organizations should enter into an agreement that neither should attempt

raids on the other, meaning thereby that where either organization had an agreement with a firm the other would refrain from soliciting or enrolling members in such plant; and that where neither organization had an agreement either group might conduct an organizing campaign. Green, of the C.I.O., did not believe Frey's proposal was an adequate basis for understanding, but did not desire to give a definite answer thereto until he had presented it and his own views to the meeting of his (Green's) executive board.

Reports to Board

Mr. Porter reported results of the above-mentioned conferences between the opposing union groups, to the Labor Relations Board, at which time other governmental agencies also were represented. He also reported the proposal which had been advanced by John P. Frey looking toward stoppage of "raiding." Mr. Porter continues that Board Member Millis "stated that any agreement to stop raiding was most desirable, but that it constituted only the first step. He then asked me if I thought the parties would agree to set aside the closed shop contracts involved in these cases. I replied that I did not think Mr. Frey would agree to do so, but this had not been the basis of our discussion."

Sought Amicable Agreement

Mr. Porter explained to the conference that his purpose had been to effect an amicable agreement which would result in withdrawal of the charges by the C.I.O. so that the Board might drop the proceedings which he feared would not only interfere with production but would result in retaliation by A.F.L. metal trades unions.

Board Member Reilly stated that if Mr. Porter's suggestion for a settlement without the issuance of complaints or a trial were followed, any such settlement would have to be in accordance with the Labor Relations Act on facts disclosed by investigation. He said that investigation had shown the contracts were entered into when only a small number of employees had been hired and that employees had subsequently been discharged because of the contracts. Under these circumstances, Reilly said, the closed shop contract would have to be set aside and an election held to permit the employees to decide on a bargaining agent.

Here Mr. Porter relates concerning a discussion which ensued as to whether under the above-stated circumstances the Government might not have to foot the back wage bill.

Declaration by Chairman

Board Member Millis said that withdrawal of the charges by the C.I.O. union would not suffice so far as the Board was concerned; that charges also had been made by some individuals (which latter Mr. Porter states he learned for the first time).

Mr. Porter declares that he did not feel that he fully understood the Board's position and did not feel competent to present it to Messrs. Frey and

Dalton of Los Angeles Is New Labor Commissioner

Governor Warren last Tuesday announced the appointment of John F. Dalton of Los Angeles as State Labor Commissioner, to succeed Herbert C. Carrasco, who served in the position four years under the regime of Governor Olson.

The new commissioner—he is familiarly known of "Jack" Dalton—is a prominent member of the International Typographical Union and has a wide acquaintanceship throughout its jurisdiction. For the past eighteen years he has been president of the local of that organization in Los Angeles. Also he has served for eight years as an elected member of the Board of Education in that city, and has been active in civic organizations and other municipal affairs. Under appointment of former Governor Young he was a member of the commission which drew plans for the state employees' retirement system. He is gifted as an able and effective speaker.

Dalton is well known in the labor movement of the State, especially in the printing crafts and by those who have attended conventions of the California State Federation of Labor. In 1926 and 1927 he was president of the State Federation, and he represented that body at the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1928.

It is stated that his appointment marks the first time that the labor commissioner has been selected from the southern portion of the State. The position carries a salary of \$5000 per year.

Green, and that he preferred a representative of the Board should present its position at a meeting then scheduled for November 16.

At this latter-mentioned meeting, held in New York City, there were present Mr. Porter, John P. Frey, John Green of the C.I.O. union and two other representatives of that organization, the general counsel of the N.L.R.B., the regional director of the N.L.R.B. from Seattle, and representatives of the War and Navy departments and the Maritime Commission.

Proposal Rejected

John P. Frey again renewed his "no raiding" proposal heretofore explained, and John Green of the C.I.O. union "replied that in his opinion any such agreement could not meet the problem in this particular case."

Mr. Porter continues: "I asked Mr. Watts [general counsel for the N.L.R.B.] whether any agreement could be made with the labor organizations which would settle the cases without issuance of complaint or trial. Mr. Watts asked whether I meant by this question an agreement which did not include setting aside the closed shop contracts involved in the charge in these cases. I said that I did, and thereupon Mr. Watts stated that a settlement could not be made by agreement of the labor groups which did not involve setting aside of the contracts."

Mr. Porter states that his sole interest in the entire matter had been that of a mediator, acting in his official capacity, and that he had at all times refrained from passing on legal issues involved; further, that his statement (here summarized) followed a subpoena by the N.L.R.B., directing him to appear and bring letters and other documents relating to the case.

NAZIS NEED WORKERS

According to a Swedish newspaper, the Nazis are suffering a manpower shortage so acute that they are shutting down 120,000 retail shops this month to obtain an estimated 300,000 war workers.

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Explains Functioning of the Regional War Labor Board

Completion of the formation of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board was recently announced, and so that the members of organized labor may be informed concerning all of the particulars as to the functioning of this board, the following information, secured by the State Federation of Labor from an interview with the A.F.L. representatives on the Board, is given:

The board will comprise eight representatives of labor (divided equally between the A.F.L. and C.I.O.), four of whom are to be regular members and four alternates; eight representatives of industry (four of whom are to be available for service with the Board at any given time), and from four to eight representatives of the public.

Labor Representatives

The two A.F.L. representatives are Daniel V. Flanagan of San Francisco and Chris T. Lehmann of Los Angeles, with James Blackburn of Long Beach alternate for Lehmann, and Henry Hayden of Las Vegas, Nev., as alternate for Flanagan. From among the full-time members there will be designated by the National War Labor Board a chairman, and one vice-chairman, or two vice-chairmen.

Six members will constitute a quorum and twelve will constitute full attendance. At any given time the composition of the board will be equally tripartite; that is, there will be equal representation from labor, industry and the public.

Call Upon Central Bodies

Tri-partite panels will be appointed in appropriate places throughout the Tenth Region to serve in all dispute cases. The secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, together with the two full-time A.F.L. members on the Regional War Labor Board, has sent letters to all central, building trades and miscellaneous councils asking them to recommend the most qualified members of their affiliated organizations who will be available to serve as representatives of labor on these panels. Members serving in this capacity will be entitled to \$10.05 per day, and \$6 per diem plus transportation.

The Tenth Regional War Labor Board has a Wage Stabilization Director and a Director of the Disputes Division. Liaison conciliators, who will be designated by the director of the U. S. Conciliation Service, will act as liaison officers between the Regional Board and the U. S. Conciliation Service.

Work of Board Panels

The tri-partite panels will be used in all dispute cases involving not only wage and salary adjustments but other matters as well, and enter a case after it has been certified by the Department of Conciliation to the National War Labor Board and thence to the Regional Board, and after a Case Committee of the Regional Board has deemed it ready for a hearing and designated the members of the panel. At least a 10-day notification of the hearing to the parties concerned is required to be given. During this period they may submit written statements on the issues involved, including the points on which there is agreement, and supplementary briefs and exhibits to back up their contentions on the points in dispute. All these documents are placed in the hands of the panel before the hearing commences.

Hearings are conducted informally, without stenographic record, unless the Regional Board so in-

structs in exceptional cases. If a settlement is not reached by the end of the hearing, the panel makes its report and recommendations to the Regional Board. When these are unanimous no further arguments will be heard, in general, before the Board makes its decision, the case being placed on the Board's agenda 48 hours after the report has been sent to the parties concerned. When the panel's recommendations are not unanimous, the parties to the dispute are given one week in which to submit to the Regional Board comments upon the panel's report.

In dispute cases involving wages, when agreement on the adjustment is brought about, the agreement is filed either by the Liaison Conciliator or the panel chairman, as the case may be, with the Regional Wage Stabilization Director, together with a completed Application Form 10 (application for wage adjustment). If an agreement is reached to arbitrate the wage question and the arbitrator's award provides for an adjustment, this award and a completed Application Form 10 is filed by the arbitrator with the Regional Wage Stabilization Director.

Voluntary Adjustments

Applications for voluntary wage adjustments are filed with the nearest office of the Wage-and-Hour and Public Contract Divisions of the Department of Labor, which serves as the National War Labor Board's agent in the region for that purpose. This office is to be consulted on all questions in regard to such applications.

As agent of the N.W.L.B., the principal function of the Wage-and-Hour Division office is to see to it that all preliminary steps have been taken properly, and that the appropriate forms are fully and accurately filled out. Although its rulings on points within its jurisdiction are deemed to be authoritative acts of the N.W.L.B., they may be overruled by the Board.

Director May Rule

As soon as everything is in order, the application is transmitted by the Wage-and-Hour Division office to the Regional Wage Stabilization Director to act upon. If the application does not require the Regional Board's approval, he rules upon it, sending copies of the ruling to the parties concerned. If it does require Board approval, he transmits it with his recommendations to the Regional Board.

Secretary Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor urges all affiliated unions needing additional information on any phase of this entire subject to get in touch with the Federation office.

SUB-CONTRACTING SPURS WAR WORK

The extent to which small and often idle companies and their employees may increase production of critical items was cited by the War Production Board. In carrying out a contract for production of approximately 10,000 aircraft starters per month, the American Type Founders, of Elizabeth, N. J., sub-contracted to a total of forty-six companies, most of which were small. The forty-six companies do not include those providing materials, castings, forgings or toolings. The Type Founders plant operates under an agreement with an A.F.L. federal union.

A.F.L. Determination to Maintain 48-Hour Week

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ously to the imposition of wage ceilings by the Government or by anyone else."

Citrine explained that wage matters are still left in Britain to collective bargaining between employers and the trade unions. If they cannot agree, the dispute is referred to arbitration courts. However, he emphasized that British labor would refuse to accept any rigid wage formula which would restrict wage increases.

This policy was especially interesting in view of the American Federation of Labor's current demands that the "Little Steel" wage formula be abandoned for a more flexible system which would permit consideration of each wage case on its merits.

Labor Status Compared

Nevertheless, a comparison of the status of British and American labor at the conferences showed that in England workers are for the most part much more closely regulated and restricted than here. The chief restrictions result from "essential work orders" which freeze workers to their jobs from compulsory service laws which permit the Government to order workers to take jobs wherever the authorities see fit. This has resulted in breaking up many homes because even married men can be required to leave their families and go to work far from their home communities.

On Post-War Objectives

The latter part of the conferences, which President Green described as "most significant and highly successful," were taken up with a discussion of post-war objectives. It was found at the outset that much research work must be done in this field before it will be possible for British and American labor to arrive at joint understandings for post-war objectives. It was pointed out that the International Federation of Trade Unions is now conducting exhaustive studies into proposed post-war social security programs which will be helpful when these problems are given further consideration at future sessions.

It was decided that the next meeting of the joint committee will be held during the first week of July in London, England.

WAR CONTRACTS TO AID JOBLESS

The War Production Board, in a move to utilize a surplus of labor and idle industrial facilities in Grand Rapids, Mich., announces that about \$30,000,000 of war contracts would be let there soon, the contracts to be awarded principally to furniture and woodworking firms. A recent survey by the chamber of commerce revealed that 6000 persons were unemployed in that area and that facilities were idle in 50 per cent of the city's plants.

HENRY B. LISTER

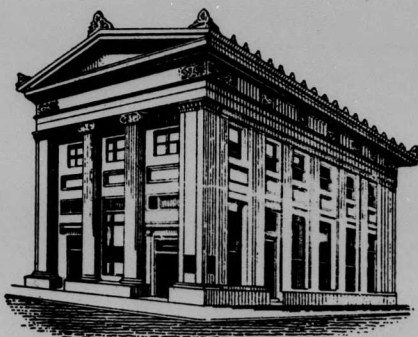
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Published Weekly by the
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
 Office, 101 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.
 San Francisco, California
 Telephone - HEMlock 3924
 W. N. MAPPIN, Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies.....	.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the post office at San Francisco, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1943

Remember—and Soon

The dynamic appeal which Madame Chiang Kai-shek made in behalf of China, in her address to Congress last week, has served to focus attention more directly on the menace of the Japanese in the Pacific area.

The subject has been widely discussed, in Congress, in the press and in private conversation from the very beginning of the entry of the United States into the war. And while it may be considered, with all due respect, that Madame Chiang has a selfish interest, it cannot be denied that in promoting such interest she is not alone in comparison with representatives of other nationalities that pursued in their own behalf a like course both before and after the United States entered the conflict.

No one having the best interests of our nation at heart will attempt to interfere with or influence the strictly military phases of the war as concerning our armed forces or the strategy in connection therewith. That is the sole duty of those in authority and who have been entrusted with making decisions. It is not amiss, however, on the part of any citizen to note the procedures and even to suggest the advisability of an inquiry into their effectiveness and possible consequences. Neither is such course unpatriotic.

And those in various walks of life who have discussed the situation in the Pacific area of the war must be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to be guided by none other than the best of motives.

If the present strategy is founded strictly on military necessity and not on political considerations—past and future—in the international field, no one will even present suggestions, once conviction is brought home that the strategy is based on sound policy.

The wide range of discussion, however, at least indicates some wonder in the minds of many whether that conviction generally prevails.

It is being repeated over and over, and not by arm-chair strategists alone, that Japan has been and is being treated too lightly as an enemy. It is recalled that it was an act of Japan that finally caused Uncle Sam to unsheath his sword. "Remember Pearl Harbor" became the slogan. But since the treacherous act was committed it has appeared to a large number of our people that the return attack has been too far from the scene of the original cause of war. Whatever may be said of Germany and Italy—they have no defenders among right-thinking people, and must be crushed—it was not their immediate act which brought the United States into the conflict. It was Japan's. And ever since, apparently our most active military aims have been directed half-way around the world from Pearl Harbor. Our boys in the Pacific area, from the siege of Bataan to the jungle of the Solomons, have been fighting endlessly with their backs to the wall. The

great need for supplies of all kinds "for the boys in the jungles" has been the rallying cry for production and more production. Yet the nation is given greater insight into the spectacular moves to provide troops and supplies for Africa, Russia and other sectors than is given to those areas from which the war first started. Let us hope that the supplies are going to these Pacific areas and that the nation is to receive a most agreeable surprise, and that shortly, in real military accomplishment.

Cost of Disillusionment

It has been popular of late to say that if industry fails to meet the demands of the "common man" when this war is over, the Government will. Suppose plans for full employment falter? Suppose Government does step into the picture? These questions are propounded in the *Industrial News Review*, and which then continues as follows:

It is predicted that socialization would be the order of the day. If that happened, the common man, which means all of us, would begin to lose personal liberties. The right to strike, the privilege of going to the boss for a raise, the opportunity for personal advancement, the chance to go into business—these are the things that would begin to disappear one by one. The reason for their disappearance would be simple. No man strikes against Government. It would be impossible to go to the boss with a grievance, for the boss would be the Government, and a socialistic Government is merely a collection of bureaucrats. Under socialism, the man who has a new idea cannot go into business for himself because he cannot compete with Government.

Disillusionment would come when it was finally realized that Government is not a producer; that every social security check, every Government job, and every public official must be supported by the common man, the taxpayer. This is so because the common man is the producer. There is no one else to do the job. All so-called Government guarantees must be made good by the efforts of the common man—from corporation president to ditch digger.

In the last analysis, there remains but one way to guarantee progress and personal security. And that way is to sustain free enterprise and constitutional Government at all costs. We must preserve the right of men to forge ahead, to make new discoveries, build new industries and expand payrolls. We must encourage industry to produce as never before from our vast latent natural resources under the ownership of private citizens, with the knowledge that this combination is the only source of progress and real national wealth. Failure to recognize these fundamental truths will result in servitude and suffering.

Destined for Development

"Few of us have any idea of the magnitude of New Guinea or what that sparsely populated land has to offer to the world," states Dr. Robert M. Glendinning, associate professor of geography at U.C.L.A.

"With its area of more than 300,000 square miles, the exact area being unknown, New Guinea is the largest island in the world, if we choose to consider Greenland and Australia as continents. It is about twice the size of California and nearly three times that of the British Isles.

"As an important battle arena, these largely unsurveyed regions are destined to be developed under the aegis of the United Nations, and their commercial future seems assured by virtue of vast natural resources. The gold deposits alone have gained considerable attention.

"To think of New Guinea as a little place off the coast of Australia inhabited only by fuzzy-headed cannibals is to have a poor conception of the island. One of the next major developments by white men will be there."

Civilian postal experience has been made the principal basis for selection of enlisted men for the Army's first school to train soldiers in postal duties, the War Department has announced.

Solemn Warning Against Increase in Child Labor

Recent reports from governmental and social agencies "indicate an alarming increase in child labor throughout the country," the American Federation of Labor declares in its current monthly survey. Telling what is happening to child labor legislation, the A.F.L. says:

"Child labor laws already have been relaxed in some states and on November 14, 1942, the Secretary of Labor issued an order permitting girls of 16 and 17 years to work in war industries under the Walsh-Healey Act in the entire country. Formerly an 18-year minimum protected girls in government contract jobs, with a 16-year minimum for boys.

"In 1941, 50,000 children of 14 and 15 years secured work permits, an increase of 80 per cent over the previous year. In 1942 there was another increase of 65 per cent, even after the rapid rise in 1941. This takes no account of children illegally employed."

At its 1942 convention in Toronto, the A.F.L. went on record as strenuously opposing any relaxation of child labor standards and insisted that children should not be employed in industry until thorough research has proved that all other sources of manpower and womanpower have been completely exhausted. It was resolved that when and if child labor becomes necessary, the working conditions and educational facilities of children should be subject to rigid controls by persons adequately trained in the welfare of children.

The Federation ends its comment with a grave warning against endangering the future of the nation by permitting revival of child labor.

No Socialites, Says Landis

Individuals with "a solid knowledge of some essential phase of community activity" belong on their local defense councils, rather than pseudo reformers or socialites "out to get experience," O.C.D. Director James M. Landis declared recently in Richmond, Va.

"Today we know that things must be done together and we do not measure an individual's contribution by his wealth or his position," he said.

"If he works, if he is ready and willing to work, if he has a good head on his shoulders and a solid knowledge of some essential phase of community activity, he belongs in the defense council picture, he is important to the community organization.

"Let me speak frankly. This war is not the private job of the responsible people or the nice people or the charitable people of the community. The very words suggest an attitude that has no place in a realistic and democratic way of life and in a realistic and democratic war program. This is not the hour of the socialite who is out to get experience, and who by conscious or unconscious attitudes carries false distinctions and false standards into the life-and-death struggle for human freedom. This is not, either, the hour of the pseudo-reformer, the individual who is out to fix things with words and not with honest, generous and earthy sweat.

"It is not the hour of building up anybody's individual sense of self-esteem or power, but of selfless service and subordination to the overruling needs of the times. When this is translated into Defense Council work, it means the wholehearted acceptance of democracy as a working program for victory. It means equality on both sides of the track. It means common respect and common work and common accomplishment. It means the achievement of those things working together which we could never achieve working separately."

Organization is the rallying cry of labor as never before. Join a union. Get where your voice will be heard—where it will count. Get a citizenship in the coming democracy of industry. In other words, be union!

Government Agencies Study "Absenteeism"

Responsibility for cure of absence from war jobs is shared by management, workers, communities, and local state and federal governments, a combination of independent studies made by major war agencies reveals. The War Manpower Commission, War and Navy departments, Maritime Commission, War Production Board, including WPB's War Production Drive, Labor Department, and Office of War Information are studying the problem in an effort to determine proper steps to reduce both voluntary and involuntary absence from work.

Understanding of the nature and causes of the problem is a necessary preliminary step to remedial action by any group or agency, and a full knowledge of its causes will go far in any program to increase productive hours in war plants, the findings reveal. The studies classify "job absences" as follows:

"Job Absences" Classified

1. Unavoidable—caused largely by serious sickness and accidents, blizzards, floods and transportation breakdowns, Selective Service board examinations and other appearances.

2. Preventable—due to minor illness and preventable accidents, poor housing and overcrowded or inadequate transportation facilities, fatigue caused by excessive work hours, job shopping and restlessness of workers, and failure to keep material and products moving steadily to assure maximum use of all workers.

3. Inexcusable—due to failure of managements to impress workers with sense of individual responsibility in war, inadequate supervision, bad scheduling of work and failure to obtain all necessary materials in advance, labor hoarding; and, failure on the part of workers, after-payday absences, time off to keep social engagements, hangovers, and "war prosperity."

Union Discipline an Aid

"No attempt should be made to whitewash absenteeism," said one report to the Manpower Commission. "Government, management and labor must do their utmost to prevent it. Union discipline can help greatly, and much is being done along this line already."

Facts brought out in the reports follow:

There are no statistics which give an adequate picture of the problem, because of the many factors involved in job absences. Before the war industries got under way, a job absence rate of about 3 per cent was common in industry. Now job absence, on a monthly basis, may be twice this figure, and in some plants under difficult working and transportation conditions, the rate may be even higher.

Labor organizations and managements have been doing much through planned programs to deal with the causes of job absences, but it is obvious that more will have to be done as war labor becomes more precious and more important as a factor in supplying the fighting forces.

Spectacular Reports Misleading

Recent spectacular but isolated reports of widespread "absenteeism," such as those published shortly after Christmas, failed to give an accurate over-all picture.

A fairly complete study of the situation in production of Liberty ships has been made of Maritime Commission shipyards, and it showed great variations from yard to yard and from time to time due to weather and other local conditions. Great improvement in job attendance was noted in yards where record-keeping systems were installed to record absences, followed by programs to reduce sickness and accidents, and "morale programs" to let the workers know their responsibility and relationship to success in the war.

War-plant managements in the New York and Michigan areas reported that work-absences have reduced output seriously, especially in the highly-tooled, closely-integrated operations of assembly

plants. Successful programs to reduce work-absences were reported from many such plants.

For example, the Cleveland Tractor Company reported that in spite of increased employment, a concerted labor-management drive cut work-absences from 22,000 hours to 8500 hours in four months.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) Brass Company labor-management committee in one month reduced lost man-hours by 3760, or 15 per cent, while the number of employees increased by 12 per cent. Three weeks after a similar campaign was started in the American Screw Company, Providence, R. I., job absences dropped from 110 daily to 49.

Experience in Britain

Great Britain has been struggling with the job-absence problem since the war began, and has found that economic waste results from too long a work-week; that men and women need "time off" for rest and recreation. Improvement of factory and community conditions, programs to conserve the health and energy of the workers for the job of producing weapons and supplies for the men at the fighting fronts, were found to be most effective. Experience of plants and communities in the United States has shown the same formula to be best in meeting the job-absence problem here.

Case of the Mine Workers

The current issue of the *United Mine Workers' Journal* contains an editorial declaring the right of the miners to present their claims for a raise of \$2 in their weekly wage scale. In the course of the editorial is the following significant statement—one that is referred to the labor-baiters now so industriously engaged in attempting to stir up strife by telling half-truths:

"... we have with us the learned 'special purpose writers,' aided and abetted by that legion of 'crystal gazing' radio commentators, all picturing to the American public the whys and wherefores of just how the American wheels of industry are to be stilled on March 31 because it has been said some time in the past: 'The United Mine Workers do not work without a contract.'

"These news analysts 'plum' forget to use, 'or the equivalent of a wage agreement,' and that equivalent is and has been a retroactive wage agreement, making retroactive the wage rates and working conditions finally determined and ultimately agreed upon. Simple reflection by these learned writers and commentators would have revealed that, in 1941, the United Mine Workers worked during May, June and up to the 5th of July under a retroactive agreement in many coal fields. And it has been done in other years. So why all the scare publicity at this time?"

Labor Council on Record For a New City Charter

At its meeting last week the San Francisco Labor Council went on record in favor of the election of a Board of Freeholders to frame a new charter for the city.

The action was taken following a joint meeting of the executive committee of the Labor Council and the Building Construction Trades Council called to consider a resolution which had been presented to the Labor Council by Engineers' Union No. 64 that related to a change in the charter which would cause the chief administrative officer of the city to be an elective rather than an appointive official.

As reported in the Labor Council minutes, elsewhere in this issue, it was brought out in the committee meeting that a proposal is pending in the Board of Supervisors having for its purpose the election of a Board of Freeholders to frame a new charter. Following discussion in the committee it was decided to favor that procedure at this time instead of proposing charter amendments.

British Labor Party Rejects Affiliation by Communists

The British Labor party once more has delivered an emphatic "No" to the Communist party's request for affiliation, says an Associated Press dispatch from London, and which further reported on the action by the Labor party as follows:

In a 1500 word pamphlet circulated to the press, along with a five-page reproduction of the constitution and rules of the Communist International, the Laborites argued that the Communists could not work with the labor movement because they owed "primary loyalty" to the Communist International.

They said that if the affiliation were permitted, the Labor party would become "an organization of conflicting, warring atoms entirely devoid of that basis of unity which is fundamental to any great political party."

Charge Political Somersaulting

The pamphlet said Communists had done "political somersaulting of the most contemptible kind" between the beginning of the war and the German invasion of Russia.

They were declared to have "seized every opportunity for creating dissatisfaction and defeatism" when the whole world believed Britain to be down and out.

The national executive of the Labor party said its group always stood firmly for a policy of friendship between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain and added:

"There will be an attempt to confuse these issues with the application now made by the Communist party. It may even be suggested that rejection of the application is a denial of this assertion. That would be a travesty.

"Complete Irresponsibility"

"The Labor party rejects the application of the Communist party because that party's complete irresponsibility in British politics and general outlook are entirely out of harmony with the philosophy and objectives of the Labor party.

"Finally, the Labor party must make it quite plain that its attitude to this matter is influenced by its hopes of great changes in the post-war world. It believes that affiliation of the Communist party would defer, if not destroy, the accomplishment of these hopes."

Rolph Favors Home Industry

In his current "News Letter" from Washington, Congressman Thomas Rolph of the Fifth (San Francisco) district says:

"Correspondence reaching my desk indicates an inspired campaign from San Francisco favoring 'reciprocal trade agreements.' This legislation was passed before I became a member of Congress. Discussing reciprocal trade agreements with some of those who were here when the matter was before Congress in earlier years, it appears to be the century-old argument between 'Free Trade' and 'Protection.' 'Reciprocal trade agreements,' is a honeyed phrase. I am for home industry. I am for California cement and California steel as against imports from abroad. I am for American-made electric light globes as against 'Made in Japan,' and I am for home raised beef against foreign."

Congressman Rolph then states that being desirous of learning more about this subject, he would appreciate having the views of others thereon. He further reports that China's "First Lady," Madame Chiang Kai-shek, has made a profound impression on Washington, and that no one has ever received a more generous, sincere and whole-hearted welcome.

HELP FROM THOSE STOCKINGS

The 232,158 pounds of silk and nylon stockings turned in by women salvagers between December 15 and January 15 will furnish the Army with over 150,000 smokeless powder bags.

President Green Supports Recommendation of House Committee Made After Its Study of the Kaiser Case

President William Green of the A.F.L. called on the National Labor Relations Board to comply with recommendations by Representatives John Z. Anderson and Warren G. Magnusson after their investigation of Pacific Coast shipyards, a news dispatch from Washington last Monday stated.

The Western congressmen warned proceedings against the Kaiser contracts with the American Federation of Labor unions constitute "a real threat to war production." They recommended the N.L.R.B. reconsider its action calling an election, and also urged all closed shop agreements be frozen for the duration. President Green was quoted as follows:

"It is the public duty of the N.L.R.B. to comply

with recommendations the House committee made after study of actual conditions. Every one else in the nation knows there is a war going on. The N.L.R.B. must also take cognizance of this fact.

"The issue in the Kaiser case is not an academic one. It is a matter of life and death to soldiers overseas who depend on supplies brought by ships built in the Kaiser yards. Any action that interferes with production of these liberty ships constitutes an act of sabotage.

"Yet this is exactly what will happen unless the N.L.R.B. heeds the recommendations of the House sub-committee which the American Federation of Labor heartily supports."

President and War Leaders to Open Red Cross Drive

The President of the United States and two of this nation's outstanding war leaders will usher in the American Red Cross nation-wide drive for \$125,000,000 with a coast to coast broadcast next Sunday, February 28.

President Roosevelt will be heard from Washington on a program that will be heard locally at 1:15 p. m. Supporting his appeal for support of the mercy organization's campaign for funds will be Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, American commander of the Allied forces in North Africa, and Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander of the United States naval forces in the Pacific. The former will speak to the people of America from Allied army headquarters somewhere in Africa and the latter from his headquarters in Hawaii.

The campaign will open officially next Monday and last through March. San Francisco is being asked to contribute a minimum of \$1,560,000 toward the national quota.

On the eve of the drive's opening, the churches of this city, regardless of denomination, will hold "Red Cross Sunday" with appropriate services and special sermons.

Proclaiming the period March 1 to 31 as Red Cross month, Mayor Rossi has appealed to the people of San Francisco to give unstintingly so that the indispensable work of the Red Cross might be continued and that the almost insurmountable demands upon it born of the global war might be met promptly and efficiently.

The Red Cross is active in all corners of the world, stretching out a comforting hand to the men and women of our armed forces and to the people of the allied nations. To illustrate the work being done, it is disclosed by officials that since Pearl Harbor the Red Cross has received more than a million re-

quests for assistance from men in the armed forces and close to a half million from their families. In addition to this staggering total, it is pointed out that Red Cross field directors have aided 70,000 ex-service men or their families while Red Cross chapters helped in addition 135,000 war veterans or their dependents. All this was in addition to relief given 115,000 civilian families exclusive of those aided during disasters brought about by nature, such as earthquakes, floods and tornadoes.

The Red Cross renders a regular budgetary accounting of its funds and all finances are audited by the War Department. One-half of the sum to be raised during March will be used in caring for the armed forces of the United States; ten per cent will be budgeted for civilian emergencies and one-quarter for preparedness.

W.L.B. Approves Wage for Chicago Hotel Employees

The National War Labor Board has approved wage increases averaging nearly 9 per cent for 3173 hotel employees in Chicago.

The raise in pay is retroactive to August 1, the date negotiations got under way. Back pay will amount to approximately \$250,000, representatives of the unions said. The Palmer House, Sherman, Drake, Ambassador, East and West, Bismarck and La Salle hotels are affected.

The War Labor Board decision, union spokesmen said, will probably govern in thirty other hotels with which the unions are in accord.

Public bartenders were raised from \$147.34 to \$160 a month; combination public and service bartenders, from \$156.60 to \$170, and service bartenders, from \$177 to \$190. Service bartenders mix drinks for service at tables. Pay of waiters and waitresses was raised from \$55 to \$65 per month, not including tips. Increases for the fifty-seven classifications of miscellaneous employees ranged up to 15 per cent.

SAN DIEGO VOTERS

Of San Diego's more than 375,000 "war boom" residents, only 70,105 are eligible to vote in the March 9 city primary, the county registrar announces.

Problems Labor Faces at Coming Legislative Session

(From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor)

In spite of the tremendous and far-seeing effort made by the California State Federation of Labor to avoid the introduction of ignominious class legislation through its proposal to industry and the farmers to concentrate on legislation essential to our victorious war effort, to which aim the Federation still closely adheres, nevertheless among the 3000 bills submitted is to be found some of the most vicious anti-labor and anti-social legislation that has ever been introduced. With the session scheduled to open on March 8, it can also be expected that among the several hundred more bills that will be introduced there will be the usual quota of discriminatory legislative proposals.

So far, 1928 bills have been introduced in the Assembly and 1072 in the Senate, and this does not include the constitutional amendments and resolutions.

Unemployment Insurance

In the field of unemployment insurance a concerted attack is being made to wipe out all the beneficial features upon which the whole act is based, with the introduction of 49 bills in the Assembly and 29 in the Senate, of which total of 78 less than one-third seek to strengthen the act as well as improve it in a number of necessary phases. In winnowing through the bills for their proper digest by the members of the organized labor movement, as well as the marshalling of arguments for and against them, as the case may be, the California State Federation of Labor is not letting one single item escape its attention. Preparations are being made by the secretary of the Federation to perform the usual protective guardianship of labor's rights at Sacramento.

Measures Affecting Labor Code

Over 153 bills have been submitted in the Assembly and the Senate affecting the Labor Code, and among these are the most insufferable of anti-labor bills. These involve workmen's compensation, working conditions, hours, wages and collective bargaining. Several would require the incorporation of all labor organizations and the strictest surveillance of the conduct of their affairs. Naturally, this field is one in which the trade union movement is the most vitally interested, as it not only involves the basic interests of all wage earners but the war effort just as much.

Wide Range of Proposals

Other bills which have been thrown into the hopper will affect child labor, beauticians, old-age pensions, sales tax and a number of other questions of direct interest to labor. That much time and energy could have been spared had the agreement between labor and industry, which the Federation worked so hard for, been consummated before the pitching in of bills started, cannot be denied by anyone. Considering the need of economizing on time, manpower and materials, it was the only step to take.

That the California State Federation of Labor may be able to inject some real life into the truce proposals is the firm purpose of the secretary of the Federation, and no chance will be overlooked in the efforts to reach such a goal. Anything short of a truce would be a serious diversion of our war effort, and the Federation will do everything it possibly can to avert such a danger. But should this effort fail, then the Federation is prepared to fight to the last ditch to preserve and protect labor's interests, as it has always done.

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W.L.B. Minority Criticizes Ruling on Packing Workers

The War Labor Board's majority decision denying a general wage increase to 180,000 employees of the "Big Four" meat packing companies is sharply criticized in a minority opinion by the labor members.

The labor members charged that the board's majority, which adhered to the "Little Steel" wage formula in the packing industry case, had "made a gratuitous and unwarranted surrender of the prerogatives that Congress and the President granted to it" in the Stabilization Act of October 2 and the Executive Order of October 3.

Neither the Act nor the Executive Order, they contended, was designed "to freeze the board's wage policy any more than they were intended to freeze wages."

Pay Changes Held Permitted

The opinion was signed by George Meany and Louis A. Lopez, representing the A.F.L., and Van A. Bittner and John Brophy, for the C.I.O.

The Executive Order, the labor opinion said, spelled out W.L.B.'s authority in more detail, permitting it to approve increases "necessary to correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war."

Declaring that the majority had twice acted on the assumption that prices and living costs had been stabilized under the President's seven-point program of April, 1942, the dissenters insisted that "living costs have not been stabilized."

Living Cost Rises Cited

They argued that the only "fair and equitable approach" was one that would take into account the rise in living costs since May, 1942, the terminal date for the "Little Steel" formula, which the majority had adhered to, but which the minority held should have been interpreted more flexibly.

However, acceptance of a wage increase to offset the rise in living costs since May, 1942 (about 5 per cent), was conditioned by the minority by the following: "If effective systems of price control and rationing are now adopted, if adequate and equitable taxation is imposed; if, in short, the promised stabilization is realized, no further changes in the board's wage formula would hereafter be required."

Associated Co-operatives' Meeting

The Associated Co-operatives of Northern California, 815 Lydia street, Oakland (Glencourt 5782), makes the following announcement:

"Black markets, hidden price increases, broken price ceilings and other flaws in our consumer-goods distribution system are in for a terrific wallop next Sunday, February 28. At that time there will be a conference of leaders of organized labor and co-operatives on current consumer problems, sponsored by the Associated Co-operatives of Northern California, regional federation of consumer co-operatives. The event will take place from 10:30 a. m. to 12 noon at the Finnish Brotherhood hall, 1970 Chestnut street, Berkeley, and will be one part of the two-day annual meeting of the Associated Co-ops.

"Prof. Robert A. Brady of U. C., recently in charge of the Standards Division of O.P.A. in Washington, will describe the ineffectiveness of government inflation controls and the immediate necessity for labor unions and consumer groups to fill the breach with

unified self-reliant action. He will present a proposal for a fact-finding, educational and organizational consumers' bureau to be governed by a Bay Area committee representing labor and consumer organizations.

"One representative each from the A.F.L., C.I.O., and Railroad Brotherhoods will be on the speakers' panel also. Officers, business agents, delegates and members of all unions in Bay Area and adjoining counties are being invited."

Honors Late Brother Member

A copy of the resolution adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council, in memory of the late Theodore Johnson, was forwarded to the headquarters of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, at Cincinnati. As a member of the Waiters' Union, Brother Johnson had been a member of that international union, and his unselfish and long-continued activity in behalf of the labor movement was well known to Secretary-Treasurer Hugo Ernst, who formerly resided in San Francisco. In acknowledging receipt and expressing appreciation of the resolution, Ernst states in his communication to Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council:

"I feel the passing of Brother Johnson as a personal loss because I have had the good fortune of working with him a good many years and knew him as an able, willing and hard worker, who had the interest of labor at all times uppermost in his mind."

Secretary Ernst further states that the forthcoming issue of the official journal of the international organization will contain an article in reference to the passing of Brother Johnson. He also extends regards to the officers and delegates of the Labor Council.

Maritime Conference Asks Better Convoy Protection

At a recent international maritime conference held in London, under the auspices of the International Transport Workers' Federation, representatives of the seafarers of twelve allied nations participated. The conference expressed strong dissatisfaction over the inadequacy of protection of allied convoys by escort vessels and aircraft, and the apparent inability of the Allied governments to deal with maritime shipping and supply problems in a more aggressive spirit.

The conferees unanimously approved an action program outlining five principal points and demanding that the Allies take immediate steps to put the proposals of the maritime unions into practice.

The five points are: Greater protection for convoys; organization of special convoys composed of fast cargo vessels, now sailing either alone or with slow-moving ships; immediate building of high-speed vessels for the above purposes; strict vigilance of ships in port and control of the persons allowed to enter docks and harbor areas; offensive measures against submarine bases and shipyards on the European continent.

Stressing the need for high-speed cargo vessels, the seamen's representatives pointed out that it was necessary to depart radically from outworn concepts in the building of slow and economical peace-time merchantmen.

"Reason and free inquiry are the only effectual agents against error."—Thomas Jefferson.

Machinists Win Consent Election at El Segundo

In spite of all the C.I.O. ballyhoo regarding their preparations for elections in the Douglas Aircraft Company, it appears that they may not even appear on the ballot in the election scheduled to take place at El Segundo following the company's consent to the election request made by Aeronautical District 22 of the International Association of Machinists (A.F.L.) after the union had filed a petition. It is expected that this election will be held by the National Labor Relations Board within thirty days.

Evidence revealed that the C.I.O. union could not produce any proof of membership, despite their misleading, exaggerated reports calculated to influence employees of the plant unaware of this threadbare strategy.

Seeking to save face and cover up their miserable showing at El Segundo, the U.A.W.-C.I.O. claims to have formally filed petitions for National Labor Relations Board elections in Long Beach, Santa Monica, El Segundo and Vernon plants, on the ground that this would not limit the ballot to one plant only. The complete bankruptcy of this argument as well as its lack of sincerity is glaringly revealed in the inconsistency in regard to it on the part of this organization, for it was none other but the C.I.O., in the P. G. and E. elections, that successfully opposed the holding of a system-wide election of all employees. Pulling from their bag of well worn tricks (?) the much-handled formulas to suit whatever occasion, they chant them in rote and hope to drown out in their violent clamor any understanding by the employees of the issues involved.

The A.F.L. Machinists' Union is not only jubilant over its success and the signalled end of resistance to unionism by the company, but is confident that it has opened wide the flood-gate of organization now being sponsored and vigorously pushed by them. Helping to win the consent election was the support rendered by Lodge 727, the Boeing local, and I.A.M. members of San Diego. Without the co-operation of Lodges 727, 1125 and 756, it is the general opinion that the election would not have materialized.

MUST INSURE WORKERS

The government of Colombia now requires that employers carry responsibility for the insurance of their workers. A law has recently been announced that all industrial, agricultural, commercial and other enterprises of a permanent character, with a payroll of 1000 pesos or more, must assume the responsibility for the group insurance of their workers.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President of Typographical Union No. 21

Death came on Saturday, February 20, to William McKnight at his home, 408 Elizabeth street. A member of the *Chronicle* chapel since 1919, he had been in bad health for a number of years and became critically ill two weeks ago. A veteran of the Spanish-American War, deceased joined San Francisco Typographical Union immediately after being mustered out here in 1900. Born at Liverpool, England, he was 65 years of age at the time of his death. He had served as chairman of the *Chronicle* chapel for a number of years and was active in union affairs, having in 1921 represented No. 21 as delegate to the convention of the International Typographical Union at Quebec, Canada. Surviving are his wife, Kathryn; a son, William, and a daughter, Mrs. Margaret Esrik. Services under the auspices of the Typographical Union were conducted on Wednesday at 2 p. m. at the chapel of James H. Reilly & Co. Interment was at the National Cemetery at San Bruno.

Arthur P. Powell, a member of San Francisco Typographical Union since November 1, 1938, passed away at San Francisco hospital on Saturday, February 20, where he had been taken on the first of the month in a critical condition. On January 19 of last year deceased had vacated the Union Printers Home, after three months' residence, apparently fully recovered in health; but for several months past his condition had grown worse, and on February 1 he was taken from headquarters for emergency treatment. Born at Newport, Ky., he was but 42 years of age. Surviving are his wife, Nellie E. Powell, and five children, his mother, Mrs. B. Powell, and a sister, Mrs. J. Carr, all of whom reside at Newport, Ky. Services were conducted on Wednesday at the Reilly chapel, and interment was at Holy Cross.

J. P. O'Rourke, printing instructor at John Sweet Junior High, and son of J. J. ("Casey") O'Rourke of the *Wall Street Journal*, who had enlisted some time ago in the Naval Reserve, has been commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy, and left on February 16 for the training station at Quonset Point, R. I.

Michael M. Hoffman of the *Chronicle* makeup department writes that since January 3 he has been attached to the Army Air Force Technical Training Command and is stationed at Miami Beach, Fla.

Will J. French, who has since 1938 resided at Los Gatos, has returned to the Bay area, and is now located at 315 Park View Terrace in Oakland.

J. A. Clark, retired member of Vancouver (B. C.) Typographical Union, dropped in at headquarters on Monday while on his return home from a visit with his son, Foster Clark, who is in business in Salinas. Mr. Clark left this jurisdiction immediately after the 1906 fire, having at that time been connected with both the newspaper and commercial branches for about four years. He was a member of the *Chronicle* chapel at the time of the fire, and inquired about fellow workers who are still in the city.

Stanley Kelton, Crocker-Union apprentice, who joined the Army Air Corps some time ago and has been attending aviation school nightly, left last Monday for Santa Ana to go into training at the Flying Cadet School.

Samuel C. Blane of the Detroit *Daily News* chapel visited at headquarters last Monday while on a three-day furlough from Camp Stoneman, near Pittsburg.

where he is attached to the Ordnance Motor Maintenance Corps of the Army.

Harry Bersner of the *Chronicle* chapel is visiting with friends while on a two-week furlough from his station at Fort Lewis, Wash.

The *Chronicle* chapel has just sent the fourth issue of the *Galley Sheet* to press. This is a publication to which members of the chapel contribute, and includes printer news from the LABOR CLARION. It is sent to members of the chapel now serving in the armed forces.

Leonard M. Sweet of the Hotel Fairmont chapel, who joined the Army Air Corps last September and is stationed at Santa Ana, in the printing department, paid us a visit recently. Leonard had just been promoted to the rank of corporal, and from appearance it would seem that army life agrees with him.

William S. Leslie received the sad news on Monday that his sister, Miss Laura Leslie, had passed away on the previous day after an illness of many years. Death came at the home of another sister, Mrs. A. Payne, in Toronto, Canada.

Clayton Wright, Mercury Press operator and member of No. 21's apprentice committee, who was inducted into the Army on Wednesday, February 17, left this week for Monterey, where he will go into training.

D. E. Williamson, a member of the *Journal of Electricity* chapel in this city until October, 1932, and now a retired member of Stockton Typographical Union, is reported in a critical condition at San Joaquin general hospital in Stockton.

Fire which destroyed the Lafayette home of Claire M. Hamilton, proofreader at the University of California Press at Berkeley, fatally burned his mother and an aunt. Hamilton received numerous burns, but his wife escaped uninjured. Hamilton was a member of Denver Typographical Union before coming to the Bay area.

Herbert Comer, *Shopping News* apprentice, who has completed his I.T.U. Course of Lessons in printing, was not present at the last meeting to be presented with his diploma. He is now in the Army and stationed at Atlantic City. It is reported his Army I.Q. rating is 86 per cent, which makes him a potential candidate for officer training.

Chairman Mitchell of the *Shopping News* suffered a slight accident to the digit finger of the left hand when the blade of a fast-revolving metal saw ripped off half the nail and top skin of the finger. While very tender, the finger isn't impaired permanently, and a few weeks of careful handling will put it in condition again.

It is reported by W. K. Rutter in a letter from the Union Printers Home that Charles B. Jennings, a retired member of Chicago Typographical Union, was killed in an auto accident recently. An old-timer on the Pacific Coast and well known throughout the jurisdiction of the I.T.U., deceased left San Francisco around fifteen years ago and had remained in the East.

Charles F. Wilson, *Shopping News* member, now stationed at the Presidio in Monterey, and Miss June McReynolds were married in Salinas Tuesday, February 16. The following Thursday, Charlie visited his chapel and passed around cigars and cigarettes, as well as wedding cake. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson expect to live in the immediate vicinity of the Presidio of Monterey for the duration.

Francis S. Carmona, a member of Typographical Union No. 21 for forty-eight years, and for many years active in the newspaper branch in this city, passed away on Monday morning. A native of San Francisco, and a member of one of the pioneer families, he was 69 years of age at the time of his death. Deceased was a member of Roosevelt Lodge No. 500, F. & A. M., Scottish Rite Bodies, and Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Surviving are his wife, Cora; two sons, Frederick and Francis S. Jr.; two daughters, Mrs. Marguerite Seaver and Mrs. Hazel Smith, and a sister, Mrs. Lupe Ortiz. Private Christian Science services were conducted at the chapel of Ashley & McMullen on Tuesday morning, and inurnment was at Woodlawn Memorial Park.

The *Shopping News* management has allowed an additional week of vacation for all situation holders. In order to spread the vacation period and take up

the slack in employment, office vacations will be taken from February 22 to May 31 and after September 30.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

By arriving there, Lou Montarnal eventually found out where he was to be stationed—Camp McCain in Mississippi—which after his letters urging us not to write until he knew must be a comfort of sorts; just what he may figure out, given time. His other query was: What is the Escort Service? Whatever it is, he's part of it.

The paragraph herein recently, noting there was a vacation check awaiting France Lambert, did the job. Charley Cornelius read it, happened to meet Lambert on the street, and conveyed the information.

It's really flattering what a few weeks in the open air did for Bill Kierns. He looks like a million and says he enjoys and intends to stay in his Navy job for the duration.

Some openly wondered if Joe Sullivan is working for a dental cream manufacturer. Because Joe cleaned his face with a razor, taking the infinitesimal line off his upper lip, and it's sneeringly remarked he smiles now more than a movie hero.

They say go to the springs for a change, and apparently that's what Harry Crotty did the week he was away. Report has it, though, that his springs were on four posts, a contrivance the common run call a bed. Right here a less refined columnist might inquire: How come then a "skipper" is using one? If rumor is true, however, it was his M.D.'s suggestion. . . . Bill Howell, too, is away through illness. Bill's ailment is recurrent; he might be sick only a week, then again once he was laid up an entire year.

Getting away from the sickroom—which is exactly what Gene Davies did—it is cheering to report that the young man slipped into his favorite chair last week and began tickling the ivories with practiced ease.

"How do you do?" was Jerry Wright's morning greeting. "I don't give out information in public," replied Jerry Allen. "If you want to know something, come to my office."

Didn't know this place was a war plant. Must be, because Eddie O'Rourke says he's a plumber on the pipeline.

When it starts raining these days Jay Palmiter makes a beeline for the washroom clothes rack. That's because Jay's getting smart, for other fellows who dislike getting wet often accidentally wear his overcoat home.

"Is that the best you can do?" demanded Harry Harvey, an occasional Simon Legree. "Well, no," replied Bill Gobin, "but I hate to show off."

Technical stuff: It had the makeups grabbing for pencil and paper when Harry Cross wanted to know, quick, how many ems go into a 24-pica column. "None," Harry answered himself, tired of waiting. "The makeups carry 'em all."

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

S.F.W.A. held its regular business meeting February 16. It was decided that we have a rummage sale in March. The date and place will be announced in this column later. Please save anything you have that will aid in making this affair a success. Sandwiches and coffee were served after the meeting. We were all happy to welcome Mrs. Florence Reynolds after her long absence.

The regular monthly meeting of the label committee will be held on the evening of March 2 at the home of Mrs. Nora J. Swenson, international label committee vice-chairman. The guest of honor will be the new secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, Joseph P. Bailey. The label committee is already receiving much interesting material for distribution at the label party to be held in April. Watch this column for further details.

Mrs. Cyrene Allie of Los Angeles spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Holderby.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

It will be Sharp Park, next Sunday, February 28. That's the answer to all those questions as to where the next tournament is scheduled. And, remember: Sunday, the 28th, is this coming Sunday! Sharp Park was selected again because of its proximity to San Francisco and also because of the fact that it is in fine condition, in spite of the recent rains. Later in the year other courses will be considered.

Do you need transportation to get out to Sharp next Sunday? Don't let the lack of a ride prevent your coming along. The Association secretary will

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make the necessary arrangements if you telephone him at Bayview 0793. If you have a place to spare in your car, let the secretary know also; he'll be glad to put someone who has no ride in touch with you. As it stands now, we have places for a number of those who have no transportation.

At any rate, the tournament's at Sharp Park. Tee time is 10:30, with a 10 o'clock foursome for the Sunday workers. There'll be a hole-in-one contest, a guest flight; and the usual awards of golf balls and War Stamps. And, of course, the usual greens and entry fees will prevail.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—See where Frank Forst made the championship flight in the City tournament. Also see where Art Bell of the *News* chapel made it, too. . . . Also note that Larry Gallick turned in a 96 at Harding in his qualifying round on Sunday; also, that Alston Teel, Howard Watson (who is having trouble with his approaching), Jack Tappendorff, Percy Crebassa and yours truly qualified. . . . Saw J. L. Bartlett on his way to pay Uncle Sam the old income tax. J. L. has an idea for a tournament soon, which may mature. Will tell you about it later. . . . Also saw Jess Conaway at Sharp last week-end—he only went 8 holes and found the going ungood for himself. . . . Hear that the great Apte and 'Ubert 'Awkins are now taking divots at Lincoln on Saturdays in the early morning. Hubert is already four bits ahead of Apte and doesn't want any outsiders chiseling in—he says he'll soon have as much of Apte's dough to jingle in his pockets as Bunker has had for the past year or so.

Labor Council Resolution RESTAURANTS IN SHIPYARDS AND DEFENSE INDUSTRY PLANTS

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing on page ten of this issue, the following resolution was adopted by the Council at its meeting held last Friday evening:

Whereas, Workers in defense industries, particularly in the shipyards, are notoriously inconvenienced in their efforts to buy food, especially meat, which is sold to the high-class hotels and night clubs instead of the workers; and

Whereas, In the shipyards themselves there are no proper eating places in which the worker can eat even his cold lunch, no hot food of a healthy or satisfying quality—in fact in most yards nothing but hot dogs or ice cream and soft drinks are available; and

Whereas, This condition has resulted in a wave of illness; one epidemic of colds and influenza after another; malnutrition, leading to poor work and absenteeism, workers even being forced to stay out of work to buy their family food; and

Whereas, Many plans have been placed under consideration by shipyard workers and the metal Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor, calling for the establishment in the shipyards and other war industries of efficient, modern, up-to-date kitchens and restaurants or cafeterias; and

Whereas, Such industry-restaurants will require the services of many skilled culinary workers now engaged in relatively non-defense industry; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants' Union, Local No. 44, heartily indorses the move to put eating places in the shipyards and other war industries; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, offer its professional services and advice in the establishment of restaurants on the premises herein mentioned; and be it further

RESOLVED, That because of its importance, a copy of this resolution be sent to the Local Joint Executive Board of the Culinary Unions, to the San Francisco Labor Council, to the Metal Trades Council and to the press.

UNIONS PRESENT IRON LUNGS

Local 63, Milk Wagon Drivers and Inside Dairy Workers, has presented an iron lung to St. John's hospital, in St. Louis. Previously, Local 600 of the Teamsters had given an iron lung to DePaul hospital. More than fifty iron lungs have been given to hospitals in all parts of the nation since a California teamsters' local started the practice in 1941.

Has Official A.F.L. Approval

Here's quotation from a resolution of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor: "The Red Cross is the only agency through which we can communicate and send relief to Americans held as prisoners of war. . . . We urge every member of the A.F.L. to contribute to the Red Cross War Fund. We call upon all our local and state organizations to give their organized support."

AID TO RUSSIA

Supplies ordered through lend-lease or direct purchases, aggregating almost 2,500,000 tons, have been shipped from the United States to the Soviet Union, some of them traveling ocean distances of 10,000 to 13,000 miles, but because of submarine attacks not all cargoes have been delivered, declares O.W.I.

War Record of Union Man and Sons

An unusual war record is that of Folsom O. Ransom, member of Painters Local 949, San Pedro, and his two sons, all three in the Navy, all wounded in various naval engagements in the South Pacific, and all now recuperating from their wounds in naval hospitals.

Ransom saw his two boys enter the Navy soon after Pearl Harbor, missed them, so found it convenient to follow them into the service last summer. He was transferred to active sea duty after basic training. He is now in a hospital in San Francisco, a casualty from one of the Solomon naval battles, recovering from shrapnel and bomb wounds.

The two Ransom boys were also wounded in previous South Pacific naval battles, and like their dad, are in a naval hospital in a northern California city.

Today! Buy U. S. War Bonds and Savings Stamps!

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of Mailers' Union No. 18 was held at the Labor Temple last Sunday. The following nominations for local officers were made: President, LeRoy F. Bennetts; vice-president, E. Karby; secretary-treasurer, Joseph P. Bailey; delegates to California Allied Printing Trades Conference, LeRoy F. Bennetts and Joseph P. Bailey; auditing committee, H. Hudelson, John Kreise, Andrew Teaphy, Edward Hoertkorn, F. Lavery. Further nominations will be made at the March meeting of the union.

The union voted to purchase a quantity of "Raleigh" cigarettes to be donated to men in military service; also for the purchase of another \$500 War Bond.

Since June 14, 1942, nineteen members including apprentices, have been inducted into military service. The union now has 87 members.

Corp. S. Gordon Suhman, of San Diego Mailers' Union attended last Sunday's union meeting.

Sympathy is extended our veteran president, John F. Garvey, on the death of his wife, Mary Garvey, who passed away at their home in Oakland on February 13.

New York Mailers' Union, on the proposed one-half of one per cent assessment, voted 56 in favor to 365 against.

Order Hearing on Hobbs Bill

The House rules committee last week ordered further hearings on the bill by Representative Hobbs of Alabama, to subject labor unions to the federal anti-racketeering law. The judiciary committee had reported the present measure this session without taking additional testimony. Chairman Sabath of Illinois, of the rules committee, said he would insist that A.F.L. and C.I.O. spokesmen be heard.

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S. F. Labor Council

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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, February 19, 1943

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee: Lithographers No. 17, Maurits E. Forslund, Adam Vurek. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, Helen Wheeler, Dan Mah, Nick Doris, A. T. Gabriel, G. Underwood, Marie Jensen, Manuel Prongos, Lela Belle Fuller, Walter McNeill, Arthur Fritze. Beauticians No. 12, Beth Johnson. Street Carmen, Division 1004, James L. Wilson. Musicians No. 6, Joe Figone.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, February 19, 1943.) Called to order at 7:45 p. m. The following were found to be qualified as delegates to this Council and your committee recommends that they be seated: Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 24, E. O. Semereau, Harold Leininger. Butchers No. 508, Eddie Flowerday, Joseph Tonini. Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250, Evelyn Briggs, Mary Butler, Arthur T. Hare, Edwin McCarthy, Marianne Morrow, Buela Perkins, Fred Peterson, James Sullivan. Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, Louis Dubour. Street Carmen, Division 518, John B. Mooney. Newspaper Web Pressmen No. 4, D. C. Murphy.

Communications—Filed: From William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of our letter regarding the C.I.O. and the Kaiser Shipbuilding Company; Shipfitters No. 9 (Andrew Chioino, secretary-treasurer), acknowledging our letter regarding the same subject. Construction and General Laborers No. 261, tendering, on behalf of their secretary, Hugh Jamieson, their sincere sympathy in the passing of our late Brother Theodore Johnson. From Mrs. William Bayless of the British War Relief, asking that we mention at our meeting that Jack Jones, playwright, author and former Welsh coal miner, will speak at Eagles' hall, 273 Golden Gate avenue, Tuesday, February 23, at 8 p. m. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor dated February 23.

Donations: Moved that we make a \$25 donation to Blindcraft; carried. The following contributions were received for the *Infantile Paralysis Fund*: Lithographers No. 17, \$5; Theatrical Employees No. B-18, \$5. The following contributions were received for the *San Francisco War Chest*: Upholsterers No. 28, \$500; Building Service Employees No. 87, \$150.95.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Communication from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, asking that we redouble and renew our efforts during the closing days of the Victory Book Campaign, which ends March 5. Communication from E. A. McMillan, deputy chairman, Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, War Production Board, replying to our letter protesting action of the National Labor Relations Board in the matter

of the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation and the Kaiser Company and inclosing a statement by Paul R. Porter, chief of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Branch of that committee and saying the statement is the position of the War Production Board. (See summary of statement on another page of this issue.)

Referred to Officers: Communication from Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66A (P. L. Schlesinger, secretary), asking the Council's assistance in Civil Service schedules for their members. The classifications represented by their organization will come up for consideration in the chambers of the Board of Supervisors, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, February 23 and 24, starting at 7:30 o'clock.

Resolutions: A resolution was introduced by Cooks No. 44, asking that the Council indorse the move to put eating places in the shipyards and other war industries. Moved to adopt; carried. (See resolution in full in another column.) Two resolutions were introduced, one by Shipfitters No. 9, the other by Operating Engineers No. 64, regarding the acute transportation problem in our city. It was moved to hold a joint meeting on both resolutions between the executive committee and law and legislative committee; carried.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders asking strike sanction against the Squire hotel, 570 California street. Steamfitters No. 590, replying to our letter of January 29 with reference to reducing the number of their delegates to the Council. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, asking assistance in getting Pressler's Clothing Store, 687 Market street, to sign their agreement.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Minutes of meeting held Monday, February 15, 1943.) In the matter of Grocery Clerks No. 648 in their controversy with the Telephone Market, 2895 Pine street, Brother Downs represented the union; no one appeared for the market; the basis of this complaint is the refusal of the firm to sign an agreement and its failure to pay the wage scale; your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted with the understanding that the conciliation service of the federal government be notified of such action. The committee organized by electing John F. Shelley, president; Daniel P. Haggerty, vice-president; John A. O'Connell, secretary, and Anthony Costa, sergeant-at-arms. The rules governing the conduct of the committee were adopted as follows: "(1) It is mandatory upon the members of the executive committee to attend the meetings of the committee regularly. Absence for three consecutive meetings without reasonable excuse shall be reported to the Council, and the seat of the delegate on the committee shall be declared vacant, if no reasonable ground for his absence shall be presented. (2) Meetings of the committee shall be called to order promptly at 8 o'clock every Monday evening, except in case the Council or the secretary shall change the date or determine that no meeting is to be held, and give due notice thereof. (3) No meeting of the committee shall be prolonged after 12 o'clock midnight. (4) A member of the committee whose union is directly involved in a matter to be decided by the committee shall not be allowed to vote thereon in making a recommendation to the Council concerning such matter. (5) All members of the committee are required to support all recommendations of the committee when submitted for approval to the Council except in case the member requests of the committee to be recorded in the negative, or gives notice that he intends to submit a minority report. (6) Matters presented to the Labor Council on Friday evening which are to go to the executive committee and require notices to be sent out to insure the attendance of other persons or organizations than the one presenting the matter, will be postponed for one entire week to enable proper notice to be issued and insure attendance of all persons necessary for proper consideration of the matter. (7) No report of business or action transacted by the executive committee shall be published until or before it shall be presented to the regular meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council, except by instruction of a ma-

jority of the committee." Inasmuch as a holiday falls on next Monday, February 22, there will be no meeting of the executive committee. Meeting adjourned at 9 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Report of Special Meeting of the Law and Legislative Committees and the Executive Committees of the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council—(Held Wednesday, February 17, 1943.) "Called to order at 8 p. m. Brother D. P. Haggerty was elected chairman, and Brother J. A. O'Connell, secretary. There were seventeen representatives of both Councils present at this meeting. This meeting was called for the purpose of discussing a resolution introduced by Engineers No. 64 to bring about the election of the chief administrative official of the city instead of making it an appointive position. A general discussion was participated in by those present in which it was brought out that at the present time there is a matter pending in the Board of Supervisors which has for its purpose the election of a Board of Freeholders to frame a new Charter. As a result of this conference, a motion was made and seconded that both councils of labor favor the election of a Board of Freeholders to frame a new Charter. The officers of both Councils were instructed to acquaint the Board of Supervisors of our indorsement. Motion carried. It is hoped that your Council will take this matter up immediately and place its official stamp of approval on the recommendation contained herein." The report of the committee was adopted.

President Shelley called to the attention of the Council a matter that was brought up at the Monday night meeting of the War Council wherein it was their purpose to appropriate \$2400 to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce for the recruiting of labor in this community to help harvest the crops this summer and fall. The Council was also in receipt of a telegram from Mr. William J. Losh, requesting the appointment of a harvest labor committee. A general discussion was indulged in with reference to the subject matter. Motion was made that the telegram be filed. An amendment was offered that the president be empowered to appoint a committee; the chair ruled that the amendment was out of order. The motion to file the telegram was then put and it was decided by a rising vote, to-wit: those in favor, 79; against, 97; the motion was lost. It was then moved that this Council go on record as being opposed to any funds being given to the Chamber of Commerce and that we set up a committee to look into this entire matter of crop harvesting and report back to the Council; motion carried.

Receipts, \$2084.59; disbursements, \$371.64.

Meeting adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Named to Mediation Board

President Roosevelt has nominated William M. Leiserson and former Senator Harry H. Schwartz of Wyoming to be members of the National (Railway) Mediation Board, thus filling two vacancies on the three-man board.

Leiserson, a member of the National Labor Relations Board, formerly was chairman of the National Mediation Board. Schwartz was defeated for reelection to the Senate in last November's election. Chairman George H. Cook is the third member of the board.

It was explained that Leiserson's resignation from the N.L.R.B. automatically will be effective on his confirmation in the Mediation Board post.

The Mediation Board has jurisdiction in matters involving changes in rates of pay and working conditions of railroad and commercial airline employees.

SALT WATER FOR DRINKING

The Naval Medical Research Institute at Bethesda, Md., announces that it is working on the problem of making salt water fit to drink. They are hopeful of perfecting a process under which the equipment won't be too large or weighty for a person to manage who has been cast adrift in the sea.

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Lawrence Palacios Named To Pension-Study Group

Lawrence Palacios, president of the San Francisco Laundry Workers' Union, was appointed by Governor Earl Warren last week to serve on the committee which will consider the subject of pensions in California.

Palacios is well known for his energetic activity in the local labor movement. He is a vice-president of the International Laundry Workers' Union, is a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council and a former vice-president of the latter body. He has a sympathetic and kindly interest in the subject which the committee to which he has been named is called upon to make report and recommendation.

Follows Announced Plan

Governor Warren announced during his campaign for chief executive of the state that he intended to appoint a representative group to make a study of the various plans which have been proposed on the subject of pensions for the aged in California, and the personnel of the committee which he has named is indicative of the representation provided for the study.

A number of bills relating to pensions have been introduced in the Legislature, and cover a wide range. It is expected that action on the measures will be postponed until the committee has completed its study and presented recommendations.

The pension committee was scheduled to meet in Sacramento Thursday of this week for organization, following which it was planned to adjourn until next Wednesday, when a two-day hearing will open in San Francisco for receiving testimony on the general subject. A later session will be held in Los Angeles.

Committee Personnel

Along with Palacios, the Governor appointed the following to serve on the pension committee:

Ralph T. Fisher, Oakland, vice-president American Trust Company; Roy Owens, Los Angeles, Payroll Guarantee Association; George H. McClain, Los Angeles, representative of Citizens' Committee; William B. Hornblower, San Francisco, former State Assemblyman; Ray Judah, Santa Cruz, State Senator; Thomas F. Keating, San Rafael, State Senator; Harrison W. Call, Redwood City, State Assemblyman; Vernon Kilpatrick, Los Angeles, State Assemblyman; C. O. Hooper, Calipatria, vice-president Farm Bureau Federation; George A. Janssen, Oakland, County Supervisors' Association of California; A. J. McFadden, Santa Ana, past president State Chamber of Commerce; Frank Slaby, president Alameda County C.I.O. Council; George Schmeier, Sacramento, master, California State Grange; John C. Cuneo, Modesto, Townsend Plan; C. A. Ricks, Martinez, General Welfare Federation of America; Nathan T. Porter, Los Angeles, Townsend candidate for Governor in 1942.

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Tune In On This Program

"Report to the Union" is the subject of a new radio program being sponsored by the Defense Committee of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council. The subject presented is one of special interest at this time to all union members, no matter what their affiliation, and is being given *every Monday evening* over Station KFRC from 6:30 to 7 o'clock. Don't fail to hear it.

Have You Donated a Book?

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has issued a direct appeal to the affiliated organizations of the Federation for a redoubling of efforts in promoting the Victory Book Campaign, which campaign is scheduled to close next week. Those who have not contributed to this most worthy cause in behalf of the armed forces are again reminded of the aid which is within their power to render in the remaining days of the campaign.

Movie Operators Aid Defense

The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators' local in St. John, New Brunswick is taking an active part in Canadian defense. As a group, the members of the local comprise a searchlight battery in the reserve force of the Royal Canadian Artillery. They train two mornings each week, for two hours, the morning training sessions being so as not to interfere with the regular work of the local members in the theater projection booths. Being technicians, the handling of the searchlight apparatus to guide the gunners at the big coastal defense and anti-aircraft guns, stationary and mobile, is right down the groove for the moving picture machine operators.

Safety Contest in Shipyards

Snake bite and poison ivy cases involving loss of time are listed among potential causes of accidents occurring in shipyards in preparing for the Victory Shipbuilding Safety Contest, jointly sponsored by the Maritime Commission, Navy Department and National Safety Council.

And it is quite reasonable to include snake bite and poison ivy among possible accidents. Both dangers prevail along rivers. Rattlers and moccasins still haunt the lowlands near Duluth where three yards are located.

The contest is open to all yards engaged in the construction and repair of government, passenger and cargo vessels, besides smaller craft and harbor equipment. Each ship or boat yard will compete as a unit. They will be classified as to size on the basis of man-hours of exposure reported for January and will be revised every other month until June. The contest closes December 31.

Labor to Aid in Keeping Lid on Food Price Ceilings

Price panels, including labor members, to secure local compliance with price ceilings will be appointed to the nation's 5501 local War Price and Rationing Boards, under a procedure agreed upon by the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Civilian Defense.

Each of the three-member price panels will train and direct six to ten volunteers, recruited through the local defense council, in the work of assisting retailers in the community to comply with price regulations.

In explaining the composition of the panels, the O.P.A. points out that "membership should include members from labor and, where appropriate, members from agriculture," and adds:

Should Name Representative

"In view of the direct interest of labor in food prices every effort should be made to appoint a labor representative as one of the members of the price panel.

"Unions of all affiliations will get together in each locality and draw up a list of proposed labor representatives and their qualifications. This is submitted by the local defense councils to the district or state O.P.A. director, who makes appointments to the local price panels from these lists.

The O.P.A. calls attention to its instructions that, "No person engaged or financially interested in the selling of commodities shall participate, as a board member, in board price or rationing activity involving that field in which he is interested." This provision excludes retailers or persons financially interested in or employed by a retail store from price panels.

Functions of Volunteers

The first function of the price panels will be to guide and direct the volunteer price aides. These O.C.D. volunteers will distribute literature, explain the regulations to retailers, collect information on prices being charged, make preliminary check of invoices upon which prices are based, and perform similar duties.

A second, and most important, function of the price panel will be to inquire into and attempt to adjust apparent violations reported by the volunteers or by consumers. This would be done by such methods as calling in the retailer for a compliance conference, sending warning letters, informally bringing prices into line, and the like. Cases in which the retailer is recalcitrant, or which involve flagrant or repeated violations would be referred to the district O.P.A. office for action.

"Unions, on the whole, have been more willing to help management raise production and save materials than employers have been to receive the help of the unions."—*Sumner Slichter*, Harvard University.

Winning the War

To win the War at the earliest possible moment is the ambition of every person in these United States. ★ The Banks are putting their shoulders to the wheel! ★ It is the opinion of the Banks that the most valuable contribution they can make is in the promotion and sale to the public of War Bonds. ★ This they have been doing with outstanding success throughout the past year. ★ We are proud to be playing an important part in this vital undertaking.

PARKER S. MADDUX, President

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Federal Income Tax As Affecting Union Members

The Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington prepared a series of articles in relation to the federal income tax as it affects members of labor unions and other wage workers. The first article appeared in the LABOR CLARION's issue of January 8. The following two subjects, "Earned Income Credit" and "How Taxes Are Paid," conclude the series of articles.

EARNED INCOME CREDIT

In arriving at the amount of tax due on the taxable income of individuals, a credit, known as "earned income credit," is allowed against income in computing the "normal tax." The amount of earned income credit is entered on line 25 of the return Form 1040, and the computation of the earned income credit is shown in Schedule E of the return form. The manner of computation is set forth in Instruction 25 accompanying the form. The earned income credit is defined by law as 10 per cent of the earned net income, but not in excess of 10 per cent of the net income; but this definition is subject to certain qualifications. There are three major qualifications:

First. If the taxpayer's net income (that is, the amount shown on line 19 of the return) is not greater than \$3000 then the earned income credit is taken as 10 per cent of the net income; that is, the entire net income is considered as earned net income.

Income Exceeding \$3000

Second. If the taxpayer's net income exceeds \$3000, then the earned income credit is taken as 10 per cent of the net income or the earned net income, whichever is the smaller, but in any case at least \$300.

Earned net income is defined as the "earned income" less the "earned income deductions." "Earned income" is earnings from employment; that is, earnings from wages, salaries, professional fees, tips, bonuses, and the like. The "earned income deductions" are the ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in connection with such employment. (The amount of such expenses must be explained by an itemized statement.)

If Operating a Business

Ordinarily, the earned net income is the amount carried into the return on line 1 of Form 1040. If, however, the taxpayer is in business for himself and is reporting most of his income on Schedule H—Profit (or Loss) from Business or Profession—a maximum of 20 per cent of his share of the net profits of such trade or business may be considered as earned income in arriving at the amount of earned net income.

Third. The maximum earned income credit which any taxpayer may take is \$1400. This maximum would occur when both the net income and the earned net income were \$14,000 or more.

Use of "Simplified Return"

For persons filing a *Simplified Return*, it is not necessary to compute the earned income credit, as this has been consolidated into the computation of tax shown in the table on the back of the return form.

It is necessary only to refer to this table to arrive at the correct amount of tax due. Any individual whose total income for the year is not in excess of \$3000 and was wholly from salary, wages, or other compensation for personal service, dividends, interest, or annuities, may use a *Simplified Return (Form 1040A)*.

HOW TAXES ARE TO BE PAID

Taxes due on a return filed for the calendar year 1942 may be paid in full at the time for the filing of the return on or before March 15, 1943. The tax may, at the option of the taxpayer, be paid in four equal installments instead of in a single payment, in which case the first installment is to be paid on or before March 15, the second on or before June 15, and the third on or before September 15, and the fourth on or before December 15, 1943. If the taxpayer elects to pay his tax in four installments, each of the four installments must be equal in amount, but any installment may be paid, at the election of the taxpayer, prior to the time prescribed for its payment. If an installment is not paid in full on or before the date fixed for its payment, the whole amount of the tax remaining unpaid is required to be paid upon notice and demand from the collector.

Tax-Receiving Officer

The tax must be paid to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer's return is required to be filed—that is, to the collector for the district in which is located the taxpayer's legal residence or principal place of business, or if he has no legal residence or principal place of business in the United States, then to the collector of internal revenue at Baltimore, Maryland.

In the payment of taxes a fractional part of a cent is to be disregarded unless it amounts to one-half cent or more, in which case it shall be increased to 1 cent.

The tax due, if any, should be paid in cash at the collector's office, or by check or money order payable to "Collector of Internal Revenue." In the case of payment in cash, the taxpayer should in every instance require and the collector should furnish a receipt. In the case of payments made by check or money order, however, the canceled check or the money order receipt is usually a sufficient receipt.

END OF SERIES.

N.Y. Electricians Announce New Liberalized Pensions

Nearly 200 veterans of labor, all of them retired members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3, were luncheon guests of the joint pension committee of the New York electrical industry at the Hotel Astor, New York City, at which the committee's liberalized pension plan was made public.

The old timers, ranging in age from 60 to 89, listened attentively as leaders of Local 3 and of industry outlined the improved plan and told of the advantages of the union's social security program.

The committee is composed of members of Local 3 and members of several electrical contractors' associations and administers a pension fund for over-age and disabled workers in the electrical industry in New York City.

In January, 1940, the local union, together with officers of the contractors' associations, initiated a plan whereby electrical workers on reaching 60 were to receive a monthly pension of \$40. This pension was to precede the pension granted by the I. B. E. U. which starts at 65. This year, Local 3's pension plan was further liberalized, in that the monthly pension was raised from \$40 to \$50 and disabled workers were included as eligible.

HINES ON A.F.L. COMMITTEE

Lewis Hines has been appointed a member of the national legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor, of which W. C. Hushing is chairman. He will succeed Paul Scharrenberg who, after nearly six years' service on the committee, resigned to accept the position of director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the State of California. Hines is a former director of organization for the A.F.L.

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San Francisco

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Averett Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Beck Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navaret Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago)
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

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